

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **VIA EASTERN**.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

**STATIONS IN EGYPT:** Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

# The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,394]

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1906.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]



BREMEN.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS

TO  
ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUZ,  
NAPLES, MARSAILLES,  
GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP,  
BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA,  
EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA ETC.

For Particulars see Advertisement below.

## Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged beforehand. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamer for Marselles, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo every Monday. A steam tender will meet the steamer and take passengers to the ship.

The British Express Steamer leaves Port Said directly the Indian Mail arrives.

Passengers can go on board the steamer beforehand.

The express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.45 p.m. on Friday.

The combined Bus and special train fare is £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Malta.

Passengers having paid full fare in one direction are allowed an abatement of 25 per cent on return within 12 months.

In addition to the above regular weekly service there are sailings about twice a fortnight of 5,000 tons to steamers to London, calling at Malta or Marselles.

**TO THE EAST.**

The Mail Steamers leave Suez for Calcutta and Bombay every Wednesday, and for Australia and China every alternate Wednesday. A steamer leaves for Calcutta, fortnightly, and another for Japan. Passengers can embark at Port Said.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd.

GROSES HOTEL, Eq.

Messrs. HARRISON & CO.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt.

GAIBO,  
PORT-MAID,  
ALBANDRIA,  
SUEZ SI-13905

## ORIENT- PACIFIC LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. ORION leaves LIVERPOOL January 16. R.M.A. GRISEY will have her fare about February 9.

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Largest Fire Office in the World.  
HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.  
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Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardquelle," the best mineral table water in the world. Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc

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ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P.O. BOX.

Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.  
Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Express Boring System."

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Homoea for bruises, bites, stings, swellings, sore throat, face-ache etc., gently rub and cover with Homoea on linen.

Homoea is antiseptic, soothing, and healing.

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Homoea is the most wonderful relief and cure for piles known.

Homoea Embrocation is for rubbing of in pains of all kinds, rheumatic pains, strains, stiff joints, neuralgia, etc.

Hippocass does in the kennel, stable, and farm, for all animals what Homoea does in the Household.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists

The wholesale trade supplied by MAX FISCHER, Cairo.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

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Warships and State and Colonial Railways.  
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KÜPPER'S BIER IN SIPHONS.

5 LITRE SIPHON P.T. 20. - 10 LITER SIPHON P.T. 40.

Frei ins Haus.

## Draught Beer for the Home.

Küpper's Beer in Siphons.

5 Litre Siphons per P.T. 20. - 10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 40.

Delivered Free.

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THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.

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HELOUAN, NEAR CAIRO.

Formerly the favourite Residence of H.H. the late Khedive. Perfect Sanitation.—Purist Desert air. Electric Light. Hot and cold baths attached to most rooms. Heats warmed by special system of Radiators, adjoining the Golf Links and Race Course, Tennis, Billiards, Garden and open air palm house, good shooting, dark room. Excellent Table. Moderate charges.

Medical Resident Director: ARTHUR J. M. BARTLEY, M.D.—Town Office at Stephens &amp; Co., Opera Square, Cairo.

P. E. HERGEL, Manager.

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Full South, Electric Light, opposite Ezbekieh Gardens, Large Verandas, Moderate Charges.

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This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension tax at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation.

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## GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL

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On the bank of the Nile. Formerly the Palace of the Khedive Ismail. Transformed into a luxurious hotel.

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Cigar Importers.

Largest depot of cigars in Egypt. Always in Stock the best brands of Havana such as Henry Clay, Book, Murias, Lopez, I. Alvarez, Cabanas, Villar y Villar, etc., etc. Manila, Hamburg, and Holland "Lou Tinchant" Cigars. Smoking Tobaccos. Articles for smokers. Finest Egyptian Cairo Cigarettes, own manufacture.

Stores for Retail Sales:

CAIRO : FLICK'S HAVANA HOUSE  
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ALEXANDRIA : OLD BOURSE STREET.

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## PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES.

"BEETHAM'S Larola"  
Regd.

Agent: MAX FISCHER, CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM &amp; SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

## FRENCH NATURAL SPARKLING TABLE WATER.



This Crisp, Invigorating Water, Sparkling with its Natural Gas, has had a phenomenal success in England. It has rapidly become the predominant Water in all First-Class Clubs, Restaurants and Hotels. Recently it has received the honour of a Special Warrant of Appointment to H.M. King Edward VII.

# THOMAS & SONS, SPORTING TAILORS & BREECHES MAKERS

32, BROOK STREET,

LONDON, W.

SHOOTING, HUNTING, and

FISHING SPECIALITIES;

RACING, POLO, and MUFTI

BREECHES of every Description.

Thomas & Sons' representative, MR. E. L. Botham, is now in Egypt for the Cairo Season and will be glad to receive orders for either sporting or ordinary clothes to be executed at their London establishment and fitted in Egypt.

Address: 81-3-906  
Hotel Metropole, Cairo,  
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WORK WELL DONE . . .  
GIVES TIME FOR PLAY.

Hard work is not easy unless you use

## Sunlight Soap.

It shortens the wash-day and brings comfort.

It has the Largest Sale in the World.

## Soap

## The Egyptian Gazette

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Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23/- per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136s (£1.18s.), three months P.T. 95 (91s.).

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 15th of any month.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 10 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, ROWLAND SNELLING, Alexandria.

London Correspondent's Offices—36, New Broad Street, E.C.

Cairo Offices—No. 1 Sharia Zervudachi, (opposite Agricultural Bank).

## The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1888.

Editor and Manager R. SNELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1906.

### UNIVERSAL SERVICE OR UNIVERSAL RUIN.

The opponents of compulsory military training in the British Islands base their arguments in the main on the so-called evils of conscription in Germany and the other States of Western Europe. They assert that the system takes up the best years of a young man's life, that the association of all classes in barracks has frequently a demoralising effect, levelling down instead of levelling up, that the civil element is compelled to play a subsidiary part compared to the rôle played by the military in the national life, and finally that civil liberty must be endangered by the existence of a large standing army officered by the richer classes and able by reason of its cohesion and discipline to be the dominant factor in the State should it ever be tempted to throw its weight into the political balance.

Assuming that conscription on the German model were introduced into the United Kingdom, would it injure the productivity of the nation? In Germany the reverse has happened, and General Bronsart von Schellendorf who defended the system at the Hague conference, stated the German Empire owed its industrial success to the course of compulsory training which every healthy male had to pass through and which inculcated habits of discipline, order, self-command, cleanliness, and obedience to the calls of duty in every class from the highest to the lowest. No one who has lived in Germany for any length of time can fail to be struck by the physical improvement effected by the two years' barrack training. The average German who has completed his service with the colours boasts a deep chest and a good pair of shoulders. He is, no doubt, less athletic and limber than

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Union Artistique Francaise.

The ordinary general meeting of the above will take place to-morrow at 9 p.m.

Reunion des Familles.

The Reunion des Familles Society are giving their second ball of the season at the New Khedivial Hotel on Saturday next, commencing at 9.30 p.m.

Departure of Minerva.

H. M. S. Minerva left Alexandria this morning for Port Said, where she will relieve H.M.S. Diana, the latter going to Port Sudan.

Furniture Fire.

The damage caused by the fire which broke out in Mursi Ambar's furniture store two days ago has been estimated at £E 500.

Slave Trade Department.

During last month the Slave Trade Representation Department granted manumission papers to 42 persons, including two Charkas women, and 24 male and 16 female Sudanese.

Bal de Têtes.

The Comité des Fêtes have invited the officers of the Army of Occupation to the Bal de Fête which they are giving at Shepheard's Hotel. On the 17th inst., at 10 p.m. Officers in uniform and their wives will be admitted without invitation cards.

All Saints, Cairo.

The Bishop of New York, Dr. Potter, made an eloquent appeal to the American visitors and members of the congregation of All Saints' Church, Cairo, on Sunday last, urging them to contribute to the Restoration Fund. The Bishop has himself subscribed £10 to this object.

Fire in Cairo.

A fire broke out on Sunday in the shop belonging to Moh. Ramadan El Nimirsi at Hamzawi, Cairo. The Fire Brigade had two hours' hard work before they could extinguish the flames, which had done damage estimated at £E 1,500.

Imports of Coal.

The imports of coal from the 1st to the 11th inst. amounted to 26,107 tons, as against 9,544 tons during the same period last year. This year 13,601 tons came from the Welsh coalfields, 7,978 from Newcastle, 1,400 from Scotland, and 2,728 from Yorkshire, the remainder being "other qualities."

Reforms at Al Azhar.

The Grand Mufti of Egypt has drawn up a circular in regard to the formation of a commission which will study the reforms to be introduced in the curriculum of Al Azhar University. The professors and other employés connected with this University having complained of their low salaries, the Khedive promised to ameliorate them on condition that reforms were introduced.

St. Mark's, Alexandria.

At the annual general meeting of the voters of St. Mark's Church, held at H.B.M.'s Consulate yesterday, Mr. E. B. Gould, I.S.O., in the chair, the officers for 1905 were re-elected, viz.: trustees, Rear Admiral Sir Massie Blomfield, K.C.M.G., and Mr. E.W.P. Foster, C.M.G.; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. P. Kinham. The accounts showed a balance in hand of £T.9,648.7.

New Khedivial Hotel.

A large number of passengers arrived yesterday at the New Khedivial Hotel from the German and Austrian Lloyd steamers. Amongst the arrivals were Mrs. and Miss I. Goldschmidt and suite, M. and Mme E. Mirachi, Mme Ivaridi, Mr. I. van Oordt, Mme M. E. Cattani, M. and Mme A. Bonza, Mr. and Miss Roth, Mr. and Miss Vieret, Mr. Herbert Gutmann, and a number of other visitors who took up all the rooms that the hotel could dispose of.

## NILE TOURISTS.

The following passengers left for Upper Egypt by the train de luxe yesterday: Mr. Zollinger, Mr. Greenleaf, Mr. H. L. Lithgow, Dr. Richard Glock, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. De Parker, Lieut. P. Remigio, Mrs. Colle Collemon, Mr. Browne Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Deiber, Mr. and Mrs. Goussard, Cte. Bracci and Cte. Lacernier, Mr. A. Pavid, Mr. Daney, Capt. and Mrs. Hennecker, Mr. Corville, Mr. Flandin, Mr. Laker, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Duke, Mr. Prout, two Misses Allen.

The following passengers left for the Nile trip by the Cleopatra yesterday: M. s. and Miss Bredart, Sir Thomas and Lady Acland, Miss C. Hart Davis, Miss E. M. Morris, Mrs. E. E. Caswell, Miss P. Bertin, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Miss Jean Maefarlan Scott, Lord and Lady Trevor, Viscount and Viscountess de Sinty, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Lester, Mr. and Miss Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, Miss A.H. Nile, Miss E. H. Nile, Miss S.F. Nile.

The following are the passengers by the P.S. Prince Abbas, which left Shellal yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mercier, Mr. and Mrs. Alya de Molin, Miss Ashton Johnston, Miss Blanche Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. William Brooke, Miss Brooke, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Hooper Sanderson, Mr. Bruce Sanderson, Dr. Kupper, Mr. Spiegelberg, Admiral and Miss Dale, Mr. F. W. Bell, Mr. Strong, Mr. Linhope T. Hodgson, Mrs. Elizabeth Cookson, Mr. Leonard Cookson, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Mulligan, Miss Jeanne Du Four, Dowager Lady Chetwode, Miss A. Hibbert.

CARLTON HOTEL,  
BULKELEY (near Alexandria).RAMBLE'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.  
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.  
Full Pension from P.T. to day. Visitors from  
Cairo alight at Bidib-Gaber station.

£. AQUILINA's Provision.

## OUR SPECIAL CABLES.

## GOVERNMENT'S CLEAN SWEEP.

## INDEPENDENT OF IRISH VOTE.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The fact that the Government is making a clean sweep, thus ensuring for them an overwhelming majority at the polls, is not only leaving them independent of the Irish vote but also subject to the support of large numbers of the supporters of the former Government. The general opinion as to the upshot of the elections is satisfactory, for the new Government will receive no special mandate from the people unless it be a negative one and dictated by a desire for economy.

## DEATH OF MR. HASKEET SMITH.

## (Gazette's Special Service)

London, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The death of Mr. Haskeet Smith, who visited Palestine no less than twenty times, is greatly regretted.

## MR. CHEKRI GHANEM ENTERTAINED.

On Sunday evening, between 5 and 6 p.m., the Syrian colony of Cairo offered a tea in the salons of the Continental Hotel in honour of their distinguished countryman Mr. Chekri Ghaneem, the author of *Antar*. Most of the prominent Syrian notables and many of their native and foreign friends availed themselves of this opportunity to show their appreciation of Mr. Chekri Ghaneem's work, which obtained such a well-deserved success this season at the Khedivial Opera House. The members of the fair sex, we regret to say, were on this occasion in the minority, but made up by their beauty and elegance for what they lacked in numbers. Amongst the present we noted:

H.E. Fakhry Pacha, M. de la Boulinière, M. Prunières, Chakour Pacha, Boghos Pacha Nobar, Artin Pacha, M. Barois, M. Cosseri, M. Fares Nimr, Mr. Yakub Sarraf, Mme Tacla Pacha, Mme Shakour Pacha, Mr. Pierre Meissi, Mr. Antoni Mesiach, Mme J. Rose, Mme Zoncourt, Mustapha Pacha Kamel, Mr. Darroja, Mr. and Mme Eid, Mme A. Lakab, Dr. and Mme Ed. Schameil, Mr. and Mme Marius Schameil, Mme Schameil, Mme Louise Abdal, Dr. and Mme Habib Ghaneem, Mr. and Mme David Ammoun, Arakel Bay Nubar, Mr. Ozio, Auguste Bey Adil, Comanous Pacha, Ahmed Pacha Yehia, Omar Bey Sultan, Count de Zogheb, Abdulla Bey Ster, Count de Serreton, MM. Felix and Raphael Soares, Sakakini Pacha, Dr. Walter Innes Bey, Countess Olga Lebedoff, M. Privat, Dr. and Mme V. Ronoff, M. and Mme Creneville, Dr. Mendelson, M.A. Koneid, M. A. Cattaoui, M. and Mme Adda, M. and Mme de Vries.

It would take us too long to reproduce the speeches of the many brilliant speakers; most of them used the French language with such extraordinary fluency, that before long we ceased to be astonished at the fact of a work like *Antar* having been written by an Oriental: well may they call French "notre seconde langue maternelle." We wish to quote one phrase only of the opening speech pronounced by the president of the committee, J. Chakour Pacha, expressing a true spirit of fraternity between the different races who own Egypt as their country. His Excellency said: "Not only has *Antar* aroused the enthusiasm of its admirers by its beautiful 'vers,' but, more than that, the poet's genial inspirations, his profound sympathy with the destiny of the Arabian nations, and his warm appreciation of the chivalrous qualities of his Arab brethren have moved the hearts of all true Egyptians."

The loud and prolonged applause which greeted those words showed that the president had echoed the feelings of the meeting, feelings which we cannot but approve and encourage.

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A very noticeable feature of the native Press of late has been the extraordinary prominence given to the Egyptian Question, which for some time past has been allowed to slumber. The vernacular Moslem newspapers appear to have suddenly revived the question with a new and zealous enthusiasm. The Anglo-French Agreement had considerably damped the ardour of the opponents of the British Occupation, and this sudden revival of the question may possibly be due to two causes, viz., the recent moral victory of the Sultan over the Powers on the Macedonian Question, and the advent of a new Liberal Government in England. It is also noticeable what a large share of attention the recently published book, entitled: "The Emancipation of Egypt," has obtained in the Native Press. This interesting work, which was reviewed at length in our columns, has been translated into French. In a recent issue of "Al Zaher" that paper remarks that in consequence of the publicity it has given to this book, it has received many enquiries from its readers as to where it is to be obtained. It is stated that the book has attracted considerable attention on the continent and the German supposition is, on *prima facie* evidence, that it was written by one of the principal European diplomats.

On the 12th inst., there was a small dance at the Savoy Hotel. The great white dining hall was used for the dancers. A splendidly served and provided buffet was most beautifully decorated with masses of roses, and "fair women and gallant men" danced to the music of a delightful orchestra.

## WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners  
Served on the Terrace.  
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

## THE GRAND CADY.

## CONFlict WITH MINISTRY.

## WORK AT MEHKEMEH SUSPENDED.

A serious difference has recently arisen between the Ministry of Justice and the Mehkemeh Sharieh, in regard to the alterations which have been introduced by the former in the Mehkemeh during Sheikh Yehia's absence. The Grand Cady more particularly objects to the transfer of his private secretary, Mohamed Eff. El Abbasi, to the Mehkemeh Court of Tantah.

Sheikh Yehia considers that he alone should have power to deal with his secretary, while the Ministry, on the other hand, considers that he comes within the scope of affairs of Administration. The Grand Cady has asked that his private secretary be reinstated in his service, and the Ministry has replied that he may select some other secretary from among either the Ministry or the Mehkemeh employees; but the Grand Cady refuses to do so.

Sheikh Yehia also says that Sheikh Mohamed Bekhit should return to the membership of the Mehkemeh as he does not approve of the appointment of one of the present members. Consequently, the Grand Cady has ordered that the administrative work of the Mehkemeh be suspended for the time being, and did not himself attend the Mehkemeh yesterday.

## THE KHEDIVE.

H.H. the Khedive left Cairo yesterday for his estates at Ismailia, and will return to Koubbeh Palace this evening. His Highness will come in to Abdeen Palace on Thursday.

## DEATH OF PRINCESS.

Owing to the death of the Princess Mahmod Pacha Hamdi, which took place on Saturday night, the dinner at Abdeen Palace on Thursday next in honour of Prince Charles of Sweden will not take place. The funeral of the deceased princess took place on Sunday and was of an imposing character. The Princess of the Khedivial family, the Ministers, and the ulema were present, and the Khedive was represented by H.E. Ahmed Pacha Zeki.

## FINANCIAL ADVISER'S REPORT.

Dr. J. K. Gabril (Fayoum) writes:—Those gentlemen who contradict the Financial Adviser's statements seem to me to know very little about the country, especially as regards the lands and the fellah. I am living amongst the fellahs and have practical knowledge of the peasantry and their life and lands. I agree with the Financial Adviser that the present price of land is not permanent. In 1900 you could have bought one feddan here for £5, now you cannot have it for £40, so rapidly has the value gone up, and it must come down with equal rapidity and so all the shares of the banks, which depend on the fellah, will fall as well. It is true the Egyptian peasant does not know of anything else to do and has no other desire but to buy and own land, but unfortunately very few fellahs know how to save money. When he has any surplus cash he either takes onto himself a new wife or goes for a trip to Mecca. So those people who speculate with lands and hope to sell it in the future for a high price to the fellahs are, I believe, making a miscalculation.

## SHEPHEARD'S.

The popularity of Shepheard's Hotel this season has probably never been equalled. The famous hostelry has been crowded for the past month, and the orders for rooms, in hand presage a brilliant and record season. Last night's small dance at Shepheard's was a great success. The restaurant at dinner time was full, as also was the grill-room, and amongst many others whom we saw were the following: Count and Countess E. de Salas, Princess Cantacuzino, Ritter von Gutmannstal, Baron Vally, Barrois Uray and party, Count Maizani, Count Pückler-Limpurg, Mr. and Mrs. von Stepaki, Count Armin, Baron de Neufrile, Count Bismarck-Bohlen, Mrs. Gerstl, Mr. and Miss Lilianthal and the Misses Loopnay, General Chas. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mme Marcel Monnier, Comte de Bocamé, Lady Jane Price and friends, Mrs. von Heydweiler, Mrs. von Obermayer and Miss von Kwassay, Dr. Ruffer, and some friends, Comte G. d'Echéron, Regierungsr. Dr. Buff, Baron and Baroness Metaxa and party of 8, Mrs. Rogers and a party of 5, Comte and Comtesse de Périgny, Dr. and Mrs. Kehren.

Shepheard's great annual ball with ottillon is to take place on Monday, 29th inst. Invitations have already been issued.

## ASSOUAN.

## (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Assouan, Sunday. We have our usual summer-like winter, the hotels are fairly full and the boats and trains are constantly adding visitors who desire to make a lengthened stay or tourists who make this the end of the journey. The golf club boat sailing, donkey races, and trips to the great Dam give plenty to do.

On the 12th inst., there was a small dance at the Savoy Hotel. The great white dining hall was used for the dancers. A splendidly served and provided buffet was most beautifully decorated with masses of roses, and "fair women and gallant men" danced to the music of a delightful orchestra.

## THE PRICE OF MEAT.

## WHY IS IT SO DEAR?

## COLD STORAGE TO THE RESCUE.

It is very strange that Alexandria and Ramleh have not yet received any attention from any cold storage concern. This city and its suburbs would afford a far more profitable locality than Cairo, which after all, is only a winter resort, while Alexandria and its suburbs are full all the year round and are in fact becoming more and more the summer resort for Cairenes and provincials, who do not go to Europe in the hot season.

The need for cold storage here is especially obvious at the present time owing to the proceedings of the Meat Trust, which now absolutely controls the price of meat here. The price of prime beef at the Alexandria slaughterhouse is P.T. 6 per oka. The medium quality of meat is sold there at P.T. 5 per oka. But in town the minimum price for first class meat is from P.T. 9 to P.T. 10 per oka, minimum price, while the medium quality is disposed of at an identical rate. The third quality of meat is sold at from P.T. 3 to P.T. 4 per oka. At the slaughterhouse, and is retailed in town at from P.T. 5 to P.T. 8 the oka. The butchers are making immense profits and have formed a kind of trust to keep up the price.

As we recently pointed out, the price of meat ought to have considerably decreased here as the Quarantine Board does not allow any cattle arriving here from Asia Minor and Syria to be sent inland and to Cairo. All the cattle are killed here and a great reduction in price should have ensued, but the butchers have seen their opportunity and have combined to keep up the rates for retailing.

In regard to the above remarks, we understand the state of things at Cairo is very little better than that now prevailing at Alexandria. The butchers in the Capital form a very close ring and do their best to keep up prices and boycott frozen meat. The only source from which this commodity is procurable is from the Nile Cold Storage Company, the only other similar concern having still refrained from embarking in retail enterprise. The Army of Occupation at Alexandria has indeed for the last fortnight been supplied with frozen meat and the results have been so far quite satisfactory. But it remains to be seen whether this first step will lead to the permanent establishment in Alexandria of a cold storage dépôt, where meat can be obtained at fair prices. Of course it must be remembered that frozen meat can never be imported here at as low a rate as Syrian meat, but even taking that into consideration cold storage meat could be retailed at a much lower rate than the inferior stuff retailed here from Syria.

## KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE.

On Saturday night we had *Fedora* again. Signora Bellincioni was good, the rest fair, and the orchestra highly satisfactory. Sig. Polose confirmed the favourable opinion expressed after Thursday's performance, but taking it all in all we cannot quite understand why *Fedora* was given first and indeed why it is given at all. It is not a bad opera, and a company with a large repertoire playing for four or five months together might be excused for giving it. But the Cairo opera season is so short and the repertoire of the opera company so restricted that the public has a right to ask for the best operas and nothing but the best.

## YACHTING.

Mr. William Marshall, owner of the auxiliary schooner yacht Atlantic, sailed from New York on January 6, and will join his yacht at Nice the latter part of February.

If the weather is favourable early in March he will begin his Mediterranean cruise and proceed as far as Alexandria. Should the weather not be pleasant at that time he will take short trips with the Atlantic and await cruising conditions.

Mr. Marshall will return by way of the African coast, stopping at many of the smaller places. He has secured as pilot for his Mediterranean trip, Captain McCullum, who was in the employ of the late Baron Krupp.

Friends from New York will be the guests of Mr. Marshall on the yacht during the cruise, and the intention now is to return to New York with the Atlantic early in May.

## BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

A despatch from Bizerta reports that the British steamer Rover (Captain Savis), bound from Cardiff to Port Said with coal, has been wrecked on the reef off the Fratelli Islands. The crew were saved. The position of the steamer is critical.

## S.S. ASSOUAN.

The Khedivial Steamship Company's Assouan, which arrived at Port Said yesterday and left Suez to-day with 700 Turkish pilgrims for Jeddah, is reported to have been damaged by striking a rock on Nisi Island, Marmora. The Assouan is one of the larger boats in the Khedivial fleet.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S. S. Scottish Prince, from Manchester, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on Monday, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on Friday.

## EGYPTIAN MINING.

## CONCESSIONS CANCELLED.

## MR. GEORGE OGILVY HAIG'S LEASES.

Mr. George Ogilvy Haig died on the 4th inst. and on the 9th inst. the Government cancelled all his concessions, including forty mining leases.

The Minister of Finance, in an order just issued, says that, "taking into consideration the letter of the Inspector General of Mines dated the 3rd day of January, 1906, from which it appears that Mr. George Ogilvy Haig has made no attempt to carry on continuous and business-like operations under any of the concessions granted by the said forty leases respectively and has wholly suspended operations on each of the said concessions for a period exceeding six calendar months and has altogether failed to pay the rent which became due under each of the said leases on the first day of July last," orders

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

## SUCCESS OF LABOUR.

## REMARKABLE INCREASE OF VOTES.

LONDON, January 15.

The Conservative papers do not seek to minimise the significance of the pollings. Liberals are enthusiastic, especially in view of the fact that only two supporters of Mr. Chamberlain have been returned. The analysis of voting shows a remarkable increase of Socialist and Labour votes, namely 63,692, compared with 20,731 in the same constituencies in 1900. (Reuter)

LONDON, January 15.

The "Times" and "Standard" consider the success of the Labour candidates as most significant, the latter remarking that Liberalism is annihilated, being absorbed by labour.

Hitherto there have been returned 76 Liberals, 13 Labourites, and 23 Unionists. Ministerial gains 49. The Unionists gained a seat at Hastings. (Reuter)

## NEW IRISH ORGANISATION.

## ITS PROGRAMME.

LONDON, January 15.

The "Times" states that a new Irish organisation has sprung up. This organisation is uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Redmond's parliamentary policy. It proclaims a boycott on British imports, the prohibition to enlist in the army and navy, and the discouragement of the English language. (Reuter)

## FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

PARIS, January 15.

The United States have assumed charge of French interests in Venezuela. (Reuter)

PARIS, January 15.

A French Squadron has left Guadeloupe for Venezuela. (Reuter)

## RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 15.

Two bombs have been thrown into the carriage of the Governor of Chernigroff, wounding him and his lady. (Reuter)

## FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PARIS, January 15.

All the groups of the Left of the Chamber and of the Senate have been convoked to select a candidate for the Presidency. It is believed they will select M. Fallières, who, with M. Doumer, will be the only candidates for Wednesday. (Hawes)

## MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

ALGERIA, January 15.

All the diplomats have arrived. The dominating characteristics of their dispositions are moderation and conciliation. (Hawes)

## COTTON GROWERS CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.

The Cotton Growers Convention has resolved upon a reduction of ten per centum in the acreage of plantations. (Reuter)

## Calendar of Coming Events.

## ALEXANDRIA.

January. Tues. 16 Zinzin Theatre. French comedy company in *"Il ne faut jurer de rien."* 9. Alhambra. French operetta company in *"La Fille de Madame Angot."* 9.15. Sat. 20 Saint Andrew v. "F" Co. Dubs. Moharem Bey Common. 3.30. Parish Room, Bulky. Meeting Congregation All Saints'. 6. Khedivial Hotel. Reunion des Familles Ball. 9.30. Alhambra. Masked Ball. 12. Tues. 23 A. L. M. & D. S. Musical and Dramatic Entertainment. 9. Thurs. 25 Seamen's Home. New Year's Treat.

## CAIRO.

January. Tues. 16 Khedivial Opera House. 9. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisian. 9.30. Wed. 17 Shepheard's. Ball. Mena House Hotel. Dance. 9.30. Thurs. 18 Bou'ao Institute. Ball. Fri. 19 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon. Sat. 20 Savoy Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m. Sun. 21 Zoological Gardens. E. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon. Mon. 22 Shepheard's. Small Dance. 10. Sun. 23 Trotting Race Meeting. Wed. 24 Gheizireh. Royal Military Tournament.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, January 5.

Major C. R. Heastey, who has just retired on retired pay from the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Cairo, served over nineteen years in the regiment, having got his first commission in November, 1886. He was promoted captain in 1896, and major in 1904. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the North West Frontier campaign, 1897-98 (medal with clasp). The vacant majority has been filled by the promotion of Captain E. J. Buckley, who is specially employed on the General Staff at the War Office. Major Buckley has served in the Inniskillings for over eighteen years, got his company in 1897, and was with the 1st Battalion in the South African War, including the battle of Colenso, where he was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps). When the late Queen Victoria last visited Ireland in April, 1900, Major Buckley commanded the special guard of honour furnished by the details of the Inniskillings at Dublin.

Major L. F. Phillips, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on restoration to the establishment, has been posted to the 3rd Battalion at Ranikhet, Bengal, and embarks on the 3rd prox. in charge of a draft for the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment at Meen Meer, Punjab.

Captain W. F. G. Wyndham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, serving with the Rifle Depot, Winchester, has been selected to accompany Prince Arthur of Connaught on his mission to Tokio to invest the Mikado with his new distinction.

Lieutenant R. G. B. Jeffreys, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the new adjutant of the 1st Battalion in Egypt, is the senior subaltern of the gallant "Dabs," which he joined in the February of 1899, a few months before Paul Kruger commenced to "stagger humanity." Mr. Jeffreys was with the 1st Battalion in the hard fighting into Ladysmith and the campaign afterward in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Lieutenant David Mathers, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, is about to be specially promoted captain into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Mathers has had a fine military career. He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders, and as a non-commissioned officer served in the Chitral Relief Expedition (medal with clasp); Tochi Expedition, 1897-98; Tirah Expedition (mentioned in despatches, Distinguished Conduct Medal, clasp); South African War, including the advance on Kimberley, actions of Magersfontein, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek, Vet River, Zand River, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Belfast, Lydenburg and many minor affairs (medal with five clasps). He received his commission from sergeant in the Gordons in July, 1901, and shortly afterwards joined the West African Frontier Force, and whilst attached to the Southern Nigeria Regiment served in the Aro Expedition, and the Kano-Sokoto Expedition, 1902 (medal with clasp).

The King has been pleased to approve of the following members composing the Army Council, on change of administration: Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War; Lieutenant General Sir N. G. Lyttleton, K.C.B., Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member); Lieutenant General C. W. H. Douglas, O.B., Adjutant General to the Forces (Second Military Member); Lieutenant General Sir William Nicholson, K.C.B., Quartermaster General to the Forces (Third Military Member); Major General Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B., Master General of Ordnance (Fourth Military Member); Earl of Portsmouth, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, and Mr. T. R. Buchanan (Financial Member).

It is hardly necessary to say that the arrest of several non-commissioned officers in connection with the South African War scandals has caused a considerable sensation. At the same time nobody takes in that the non-coms were all to blame for the bribery alleged to have gone on during the war. Anyone who knows anything about military matters is aware that the non-commissioned officers' chances of promotion are on a very small scale, and that they are not likely to be in a position to perpetrate a big "job." There is a shrewd opinion expressed that bigger wigs than staff sergeants will be involved in the mess.

The report of the Royal Commission now investigating the losses incurred over stores in South Africa will show the necessity for a fully equipped supply branch to deal with every form of army requirement. In the Transvaal war supply and store duties often fell to the lot of inexperienced officers, soldiers, and civilians. Owing to the lack of an adequate expert staff to do the work, some millions sterling were wasted by this want of system. The entire question of supplies and stores in the field will be overhauled when the Commission's report is made.

In all probability an expert supply officer will be given charge of supplies at the War Office, with general rank. Under the present system it is proved that there is too much divided responsibility and much overlapping, wastage, and faulty administration. The expert handlers of stores are too few for war purposes to secure economy and efficiency, and much of the work is indifferently performed, casually superintended, and sometimes not overlooked at all.

There are, it is shown, too many depots and branches for supplies in the field. A corps draws its bread at one place, picketing pegs at another, and transport somewhere else;

while the water supply is arranged as a thing apart. Fuel and light are supplied by the Army Service Corps and electricity by the Royal Engineers. Searchlighting is an Engineer service, but mechanical transport is not. All this leads to complication. Presently the question of heavy gun haulage will arise, and the Royal Artillery will claim first right to control this traction.

A consolidation of all the avenues of supply is held to be necessary, with a general depot from which everything would be issued, and with a staff, including buyers, able to control supplies in every part of the field and out of it, after the manner of successful trading stores.

It is proposed to transform the various companies of the Royal Engineers into a series of battalions, complete with every requisite for an army, after the manner of the Japanese. At present all the services for an army are scattered about in separate companies. The Engineer battalions will form a comprehensive organisation, covering bridging, telephones, telegraphs, ballooning, and electric lighting, each carried out by trained units of the Corps. These battalions will not form part of the mobilised forces for home defence, but will be prepared essentially for war, and ready to embark with any expeditionary force.

The Army Council has just made a decision which will be learned of with joy by many a junior sergeant of the Royal Garrison Artillery at home and abroad, and that is, that all non-commissioned officers of the R.G.A., who have been permitted to extend their service beyond 21 years, and who having reached the age of forty, and completed 25 years' service,

will go on pension four months from the 1st January. Owing to the number of N.C.O.'s who

were allowed to extend their service, many sergeants have had to go on foreign service within two years of their previous tour abroad, and the reduction of several companies further blocked promotion. This new ruling will clear out the senior sergeants and cause a healthy run of promotion amongst the lower ranks. The rule applies to non-coms. on the staff of the Militia and Volunteer forces. The four months' notice is a concession from the usual one month. A very large number of staff sergeants will be hit by it.

The 6th of February has been provisionally fixed for the launching of the huge battleship Dreadnought at Portsmouth. This monster, which will have a displacement of 18,000 tons, will be the largest battleship afloat when completed. She has been got ready for launching in exactly four months, which in itself is a record. One of the many improvements in the battleship, making for the comfort of her handymen, is a well equipped bakery. This improvement is also to be carried out in other ships so that the days of "hard tack," as well as those of "salt horse," are numbered.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

## THE COPE WHITEHOUSE CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your issue of 20th December last you published a letter from Mr. Cope Whitehouse in which the following statement appeared:

"I had spent many days with Sir Hanbury Brown, and given him my pamphlets and maps, before I learned, through the inadvertent admission of his brother, that he intended to write a book, which I regarded as premature."

Mr. Cope Whitehouse knew from me of my intention to write when the issue first came to me, and I asked him to lend me what documents he had, for the purpose of working up the subject. The paragraph quoted above is manifestly intended to convey the impression that my intention was deliberately concealed from him. To support my denial of this statement, I quote from letters of his in my possession.

Extract from letter dated 29th May, 1893:

"When I gave you leave to make use of my researches and of my plates for your book it was on the implied understanding that the volume would deal fairly by me."

Extract from letter dated 28th Nov. 1892:

"Your comments were perfectly fair and I so considered them."

Extract from letter dated 13th Dec. 1892:

"Further, your conclusions are your own, made so by your independent examination of the evidence."

The difference in tone between the earlier and later letters was due to Mr. Whitehouse's resentment with some of the reviews of the book which were not as complimentary to him as he would have liked, notably the review in the "Times" asserting that I had "enlivened" my volume with a post-mortem examination of the Cope Whitehouse theory; for which he seemed to hold me in some way responsible.

HANBURY BROWN.

Newlands, Crawley Down, England, 5th January, 1906.

## The Egyptian Enterprise &amp; Development Company.

## AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de prévenir Messieurs les Actionnaires que le délai pour la souscription aux actions de la nouvelle émission a été prolongé au 5 Février prochain, aux clauses et conditions déjà indiquées.

Le Caire, le 15 Janvier 1906.

## PASSENGER LISTS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. Habsburg, of the Austrian Lloyd, arrived yesterday from Trieste:—

M. and Mme Figuer, R. Falher, P. Asmar, Mme Lelièvre and two comp. M. Zervudachi and three of family, Mme Joannides, Prince Abbas, secretary and servant, Mr. Read, M. and Mme Misrahi, M. and Mme A. Bolza, M. and Mme O. Bolza, Cav. de Gutmanthal, M. Kraus, M. Kistel, M. Kosteritz, M. Levin, M. and Mme Wiebecke, M. Glosz, M. Krasopasky, M. Mestelka, M. Morik, M. Egkhardt, M. Salto, M. Urbach, Mme Terni, M. Bishoffi, Mrs. Russel, M. Nicolaides and brother, Grinbaum and two of family, M. and Mme Wiersel, M. and Mme Sittenfeld, M. de Brandys, Mme Blanckebach, M. Burman, Dr. Urbanich, M. Mugener, M. Obermayer and companion, M. Caesar, Dr. Laker, M. Henning, M. Schachner, Count Marjani, M. Tritsch, M. Bayer, M. and Mme Leichter, M. Steffen, Mme Huber, M. Meinecke, M. Genowitsch, Mme Lutgea, Baroness Uray, Baroness Valy, M. Antosch, Count Tattenbach and comp., M. Weber, M. Hans Mayer, Baron Ludwig Wattmann, Mme de Turnau, Mme Rietta de Sztranyavozky, M. Carl Dicker, Mme Maria Dicker, M. C. Porges, Mme Paulina Fer, Dr. Clemens Zukotynski, Count and Countess Elie de Sala, M. Othmar Junetz and 9 third class passengers.

Per S.S. Hohenzollern, arrived from Marseilles and Naples yesterday.—Mr. R. W. Allen, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill, Miss Bovill, Mrs. Baak, Mrs. B. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mr. B. S. Bacon, junior, Mr. W. S. Bentsh, the Duo de Cirella, Mr. Cosseri, Mr. Caron, Mme Damazeaux, Mme N. Damazeaux, Comtesse de Domy, Mr. Foray Larue, Mme J. Goldschmidt, Mme Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gould, Mr. A. B. de Guerville, Mr. de Guerville, Mme L. Garstele, Mr. Goebel, Capt. and Mrs. Homann, Mme M. Harley, Mme G. Harley, Mme Henriette Herz, M. and Mme L. Hirsch, Mrs. Hanson, Mr. Hotz, Mr. W. Hotz, Miss M. Hotz, Mrs. Fitzroy Kelly, Miss Kelly, Captain von Kropf, Mr. Lefort, Count and Comtesse Lasseps, Comte Christian C. L. Lerchenberg, Mr. le Comte Christian A. Lerche, Comtesse A. H. C. B. Lerche Lerchenberg, Mme B. G. Lilienthal, Mme May Lilienthal, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd, Miss Anna Lloyd, Miss Esther Lloyd, Mme Langka, Mme Luppy, Mme Mile M. Ljungdahl, Mme de la Maisontier, Mme Henri Magnin, Cap. K. K. H. Nyholm, Mr. and Mrs. Naville, Mme and Mlle de la Penha, Mr. and Mrs. Platzen, Mrs. Laub Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. de Pradon, Comte Richard de Pucker and Limpurg, Mr. Rohan, Mr. J. P. Reynolds, Mr. John Th. Rodocanachi, M. and Mme Richter, Mme Rayers, Mr. Stubebruch, Miss Selden, Count and Comtesse Sierstorff, Mr. Saleh Zaki, Comtesse Stabenberg, Mr. and J. G. Sigg-Sauer, Miss Scott, M. and Mme Frédéric Siegert, Dr. Sandwith, Miss Sinnott, Mme Louise Thiele, Mme A. Tuer Mr. and Mme Vaheron, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Valpy, Mme Vermeulen, Mr. Paul Voss, Mr. E. Barry Wall, Mrs. Ch. Wall, Mrs. Berry Wall, Capt. Carl Wegener, Mr. and Mme de Weert, Mr. Mme C. Wessel, Mme Guidran Zahle, Mr. von Willmann, Mr. Ltu. Gross, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rentzsch, Baron von Sleziger, Mr. Merzbach, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Koujomian, Mr. Sirifian, Mr. Steger, Miss Morawitz, Miss Newmann, Miss Peters, Miss Dike, Miss Carlier, Miss Putmann, Mrs. and Miss Long, Freiin Grote, Mrs. von Heydecker, Mr. and Mrs. Merkel, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Haerle and family.

## ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

## COAL.

TENDERS will be received at the British Army Head Quarters, Cairo, up till 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, 18th January, 1906, for the supply of 150 tons House Coal, delivered free on Q.ay at Candia, Crete, not later than 31st January 1906.

Forms of Tender and all information may be obtained on application at the British Head Quarters, Cairo, and Alexandria.

Envelopes containing Tenders should be addressed

"General Officer Commanding,

Cairo, and marked on the outside "Tender for Coal, Crete."

The General Officer Commanding does not bind himelf to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. R. O. LUDLOW, Lieut. Colonel.

Commanding Army Service Corps in Egypt.

Cairo, 11th January 1906.

27116-3-8

## Egyptian Salt &amp; Soda Company, Limited.

## NOTICE.

## \* NEW EGYPT.

## SOME MORE EXTRACTS.

Mr. A. B. de Guerville, who, by the way, arrived at Alexandria yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamer, went into every section of society in Egypt and naturally came into contact with some of the members of the Khedivial Family, and some very interesting interviews are given. Prince Mohamed Aly Pacha was among the Princes whom our author met, and his Highness expressed himself in the following outspoken fashion on the way Anglo-Egyptians neglect the adage that "Manners maketh the Man."

"Prince," I said, "you do not seem to be particularly fond of the English?" "Well," he replied, "I can like them in their own homes, but not here. When I was in England I met many charming people, who treated me with perfect courtesy. It made me ask myself continually, can these people, with such charming manners and so well bred, be the same brutes as we have in Egypt? Why are they so perfect at home and so ill mannered with us? And, take my word for it, they are making a great mistake."

A little more consideration and politeness towards us Egyptians would gain them many friendships and much devotion, but what we cannot stand is their boorishness, their lack of tact, and their coarseness.

We believe that these remarks of the Prince are not altogether beside the point. The Egyptian's stand-point to the English often resembles that of the young Harrovian towards the late Dr. Temple: "He is a beast, but a just beast."

## Princess Nazli's Opinions.

In a talk with Princess Nazli Hanem our author asks:—

"Then, Princess, it is clear that the Egyptians are not yet fit to govern themselves?"

To which His Highness replied:

"Govern ourselves! But, my dear sir, we are children still, babes in b'bs, unable to stand! No, no, we cannot be left alone. Here Cromer does everything. Without him we should have to return to the guardianship of the Powers. Cromer is a great man, and Egypt owes him everything but in the last two years he has become too lenient, too kind. I should like to see him smother all these speculators to-day who are the plague of Egypt. In all the capitals of Europe there is a huge building on which is written Stock Exchange. Here the whole country is one vast Stock Exchange, which saps its civilisation at the roots."

## Female Tourists' Ugliness.

Of the ugliness of the female tourist on the Nile steamers our author says:—

"Alas! there is nothing on board to admire, and we have come to the conclusion that nine-tenths of the ladies who travel are ugly. It is really remarkable the number of plain-looking women in the world. I know that all men are not beautiful, but who minds that?"

## The Need of a Maid.

On his trip up the Nile he consoles himself in listening to the lamentations of a lady on board who is complaining of the want of a maid. "And it is terrible for me," she said, "because all my dresses button, hook or lace down the back. I can't do it myself so of course I've got to call the Arab, and his cold clammy finger wanders continually all over my back, and gives me the most horrible feelings!" Poor lady, I know these Arabs by reputation and I can understand.

## A Word of Warning.

The author indulges in some reflections on the unwise familiarity which often ensues in the tourist season between tourists and natives, suggested by this scene at Abou Simbel:—

In the evening the crew don large overcoats with hoods, giving them the appearance of monks. Naturally they are Arabs, and we have on board certain elderly females... and yet, when I think of it not as very elderly, who conduct themselves with them in a very extraordinary fashion. Yesterday evening two of them, each with an Arab for company, left the boat, and in the moonlight set off to explore... the unknown. From the deck we watched them disappear. If the white woman who conduct themselves thus with the Arabs would think for a moment of the harm which they are doing to the work of civilisation throughout Egypt they might perhaps hesitate. They do not seem to realise that the native, convinced that all foreign women act in the same manner as these fools, despises them profoundly, saying to himself, "If that is the result of a Christian education, of their Western civilisation, of the emancipation of women—no thanks! better he as we are, and keep our women safely shut up in the harem."

## A Flippant Passage.

Sometimes Mr. de Guerville is rather too flippant, as the following passage shows: "I am certain that that is just as it was in the time of our Saviour." This exclamation uttered a few paces off, came from an elderly American lady, very bigoted, who since we started, had been diligently studying Egypt as described in the Bible. Suddenly her eyes fall on my pyjamas, when she gave me one look, shocked and angry, which I

am sure our Lord would not have approved of, but which, making me realise the somewhat scanty nature of my attire, drove me to seek the friendly shelter of my cabin.

"An hour later we passed a large dhabieh, stranded on a sandbank. The whole of the crew, completely naked, were directing all their efforts to refloat her, whilst my American friend put on her glasses to get a better view. The doctor of the Ramees turned to me laughing and said, "My dear fellow, your sin this morning was appearing in pyjamas; if you had had nothing on, she would probably have honoured you with a second look through her glasses."

## On Chemists.

He is hard on chemists:—

Among the shopkeepers, the palm undoubtedly must go to the chemists. Their name is legion, and they grow fat in robbing a patient public with a most charming grace. Their cynicism surpasses belief, and their business in life may be summed up as stealing always and poisoning often. This criticism is rather severe and we are glad to be able to state that there are exceptions.

## A Notable Criticism.

One of the most valuable portions of "New Egypt" are the two notes by the late Grand Mufti of Egypt, Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, on public instruction and administration and justice. These notes are the deliberate statements of one of the most respected of modern Egyptians, whose death was regretted by all classes. We publish the second of the Grand Mufti's notes, on administration and justice. It contains a good deal of sound criticism, as every Anglo-Egyptian official will acknowledge:

The Egyptian Administration has no need of great reforms in its organisation. Nevertheless it leaves much to be desired. Its principal fault lies in the unsatisfactory choice of its officials. As a rule one thing alone is exacted in a candidate, and that is that he should possess a nature entirely passive. A man in the smallest degree independent will not be admitted, or if by mistake he should be, he will not remain long. Why is it so? Simply because the English mistrust too much, and without reason, men of independent thought. They find officials ready to do all that is asked of them, and even more if by doing so they can gain favour with their superiors, and they seem to be satisfied with this condition of things. Unfortunately, the result is that those in charge of our affairs are seldom well informed of the men and affairs of the Administration. The Egyptian officials dare not tell them the truth, they take no initiative, approve all that is wanted, and never oppose any measure. One example from a thousand: An Egyptian Moudir in a province is assisted by an English inspector. Normally the Moudir should administer, and the inspector control his work. But it is not so. The Moudir takes no responsibility, he submits everything, however insignificant, to the Inspector and awaits his orders, which he is ready to carry out. The more he effaces himself, the more he does, so he believes, to please his inspector. If the latter should commit an error, he will allow it to pass rather than offer an observation which might be badly received. And so it is all over. It is notorious that the English will not put up with an Egyptian official unless he is willing to play the part of dummy. The country is in this way deprived of the services of those of its children who have an opinion on their real needs, and who have the courage to express that opinion. In the Department of Justice the same fault exists, with the aggravating circumstance that with an Egyptian Judge of a passive disposition easily influenced by his English colleague, the danger may arise that he will not give an opinion according to his conscience. This danger is very great, and the evil a very serious one.

Another danger is the ease with which the law of the country is made. Each Englishman constitutes himself a legislator, and attempts to modify the law as it suits him. He submits his work to the ministerial council, which, as every one knows, is an assembly of mutes, who sign whatever is put before them. The only control exercised is by the Legislative Council. But this assembly has only a consultative power, and the members of it who are up to their work are very few.

"What is required is a kind of State Council, before which would come all proposals in regard to the law. There they would receive serious consideration. The good would pass, the bad would be rejected." The extracts we have made will give the reader some idea of this entertaining book and we hope that Mr. de Guerville will take the opportunity of his present visit to Egypt to find materials for another work on modern Egypt, for there is still plenty of subject matter for his sprightly pen.

## MACMILLAN'S GUIDES.

## EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

3rd Edition, 1905, with 35 maps and plans.

PRICE 5/- NET.

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

3rd Edition, 1905, with 18 maps and plans.

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## THE OPENING UP OF THE HOLY LAND.

The interior of Palestine and Syria, which until recently could only be visited under great difficulties and with serious sacrifice of time and money, has at last, thanks to the efforts of the Hamburg American Line, been made accessible to the travelling public. A considerable improvement in the means of transport in Palestine and Syria has been noticeable since the trip of the German Emperor to Jerusalem in 1898, and the continued interest he still shows in their advance has induced the Turkish authorities to remove some of the more objectionable inconveniences and to urge forward the construction of the railways that had been so long projected. The great Mecca Railway, stretching from Damascus to the edge of the Arabian desert, became a real fact; and a connecting length starting at Haifa, crossing over Galilee and along the southern end of the Lake of Gennesaret, links together the fruitful district of the Hauran with the coast. In Syria, the Aleppo Railway forms a connection between Baalbek and the line running from Beyrouth to Damascus; in addition to this, many of the roads that were in a terrible condition or practically non-existent have been thrown a little into shape.

A few months ago an overland tour into the interior of Palestine, such as from Jerusalem via Nazareth and Tiberias to Damascus, was one of great difficulty, danger and expense. To carry out a trip of this nature necessitated fitting up an expedition, the equipment and execution of which had to be entirely in the hands of a dragoman, who, by imposing upon the tourists, robbed the journey to the Holy Land of all its pleasure. But the worst of all was that, apart from the houses of the inhabitants, which, in reality, teem with vermin, not a house was to be found on the whole three days journey from Jerusalem to Nazareth and travellers were forced to bring with them, not only cooking apparatus and provisions, but also tents, the inconveniences of which were, on the whole, decidedly unpleasant.

But oh! how beautiful is just this part of Palestine. What delightful scenes, what effectual pictures, and what precious remembrances the journey via Bethel and Jacob's Well to Nablus and then through Samaria, the bountiful fields of the Plain of Jezreel, and Nazareth has in store for us. How many tourists to the Holy Land have been deeply aggrieved, however, that their health or their purse strings have compelled them to abandon a visit to this little-known but highly charming and historical district, and forced them to make their pilgrimage along the over-run routes to Jerusalem, Jericho, Damascus or Baalbek!

My first visit to Palestine included only these latter. How great was my surprise however when, on my second trip, in which I took in Galilee, I was able to compare the fertile fields of the Plain of Edraion with its delightful holm-oak forests; the incomparable harmonious scenery of the Lake of Gennesaret with the barren, mountainous deserts of Judea. Whoever wishes to get a deep and lasting impression of the Holy Land must not confine himself to the visit of such places as the ordinary tourist looks to in thousands, but rather plunge into the little known interior. Now that this has been made so easy, every friend of Palestine will certainly feel inwardly thankful to those men who, through unwearyed efforts, have succeeded in removing the difficulties and opened up the interior of the land.

As mentioned above, the chief impediment to a tour from Jerusalem to Nazareth lay in the complete lack of accommodation. In order to remedy this, the tourist office of the Hamburg American Line has erected hotels at Nablus and Jenin fitted up in the most modern improved manner and conducted by German managers; hotels where 30 to 40 persons can find sure and comfortable accommodation at moderate charges. The German hotels in Nazareth and Tiberias have, on the advice and with the help of the Line, been modernised and enlarged; now, whoever desires to make the overland tour need only call at any office of the Tourist Department of the Line, and without any preparations whatever, he or she will be conducted in the cheapest and most comfortable manner.

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On the longest journeys little riding is necessary, the greater part being covered by carriage. On the Lake of Gennesaret the Hamburg American Line has its own little steamer, and from Semak on the southern end of the Lake, the Railway will be used for the journey to Damascus.

Not alone here, but in the country east of Jordan, and even down in stony Arabia, a visit to which formerly was coupled with stupendous trials and difficulties, the Hamburg American Line has its own little steamer, and from Semak on the southern end of the Lake, the Railway will be used for the journey to Damascus.

The journey from Jerusalem to Damascus can be made in six days, and this too without the trouble of looking after dragomans, servants and tents, without danger of life or health and above all, for the comparatively small charge of £2.10.0 per day, which is reduced by about one half where several persons club together.

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## CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

**M. Oscar Herrmann contre la Dame Fanny Stobbe et Consorts.**

Mme Penasson avait concourré à M. Herrmann, de Hambourg, 52<sup>9</sup> tons de papier en quatre couleurs différentes et au moyen d'une presse à la révolution, sans déclarer refuser les papier gris et beige que n'étaient pas conformes aux échantillons reçus. M. Herrmann l'accusa en paiement de sa facture en soutenant que la vente n'avait pas été traitée à l'échantillon. Le tribunal de Commerce d'Alesandrie admis la dame Penasson à prouver par témoins que des échantillons avaient été remis lors de la commande et que les papiers aux couleurs beige et gris n'étaient pas conformes à ces échantillons.

Tous ces réseaux restèrent dans l'état sans qu'aucun partie déclara l'enquête déjouée, jusqu'au 3 octobre 1904, où M. Herrmann reprit devant le même tribunal l'instance contre deux des héritiers de la veuve Penasson, dédées entretemps, et M. A. Horn, successeur de l'imprimeur Penasson et demanda qu'il passe au jugement définitif, sans égard à l'enquête ordinaire, laquelle devait être inutile et moins importante, puisque discuté à l'avance.

Le 20 octobre, la Dame Penasson, de Lévier et Vanloos, magasin de l'imprimeur Penasson.

Par son jugement du 5 mars 1905 le tribunal a fait droit aux conclusions d'Herrmann à l'égard des héritiers Penasson et l'a débouché de son action vis-à-vis de M. Horn.

C'est sur l'appel formulé par M. Herrmann contre ce jugement que la Cour vient de se prononcer :

Attendu, en fait, dit l'arrêt, qu'après la reprise d'instance du 8 octobre 1904 et avant les plaidoiries de la cause l'imprimeur Penasson, en décembre 1904, a été détruit par un incendie attribuable à son fortif ;

Qu'il est constant entre les parties que la marchandise dont il s'agit n'existe plus, soit qu'elles ait été consommée antérieurement pour les besoins de l'imprimeur Penasson, (ainsi que le soutient l'appelant), ou qu'elle ait été détruite par l'incendie, ainsi que le disent les parties :

Attendu, en droit, qu'un fait postérieur, soit la disparition de l'objet en litige étant venue modifier l'économie du procès, le siège Herrmann était autorisé à revenir à la charge après des premiers juges pour faire déclarer s'il fallait maintenir la mesure d'instruction ordonnée par le jugement du 8 février 1896 où il convenait de passer outre et de statuer de plaine par la jugement définitif.

Que d'ailleurs les intimes, tout en soutenant que l'acte présumé est toujours possible, ont aussi cru en voie principale qu'à raison de la destruction de la marchandise par cas fortuit le Tribunal statue définitivement et déboute le siège Herrmann de plan de son action ;

Attendu que les explications des parties au sujet de la cause qui a fait disparaître la marchandise étaient contradictoires et aucune d'elles n'a offert une preuve ses seules, il s'agit de savoir à quelles des deux parties incombe le fardeau de la preuve.

Attendu que le fait seul que les 5295 kilos de papier sont entrés à l'imprimeur Penasson ne fait pas prémunir qu'il y sont restés peu plus de neuf ans et qu'ils sont brûlés du début 1904.

Attendu que l'infirmité plus probable qu'il s'agit d'un acte de la maison Penasson.

Qu'il incombe aux héritiers Penasson de prouver que le papier se trouvait encore à l'imprimeur au moment de l'incendie ou du moins peu avant ;

Que n'ayant offert aucune preuve, ils doivent être déclarés responsables de la disposition de toute la quantité de papier livré, et qu'il est par conséquent, inutile de rechercher si, oui ou non, ils étaient fondus à ou refuser une partie....

Attendu pour motiver sa demande contre l'héritier Horn, l'appelant, en s'appuyant sur l'art. 102 du code civil, soutient que Horn, qui a succédé à la veuve Penasson a pris à sa charge tout l'actif et le passif de cette maison.

Qui n'apporte toutefois aucune preuve de l'obligation prétendument assumée par Horn, lequel conteste son allégation ;

La Cour décide donc mal fondé tant l'appel principal de M. Herrmann que l'appel incident des héritiers Penasson et déboute les parties, confirme le jugement attaqué et compense entre parties les frais judiciaires et extra-judiciaires d'appel.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15.

Hababog, Aust. a. Trieste and Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd.  
Malpomene, Greek a. Laraca.  
Lilos, Gerz. a. Antwerp and Algiers.  
Cromarty, Brit. a. New York, Borker & Co.  
Aldershot, Eng. a. Constantin and Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.  
Esperanza, Brit. a. Limassol and Port Said, Minotto.  
Maria Teresa, Aust. a. Trieste and Patras, Austrian Lloyd.  
Hohenlohe, Germ. a. Marseille and Naples, Schlesier.

Jan. 16.

Matoor, Germ. a. Genoa and Malta, Grace & Co.  
Sénégal, French a. Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15.

Maria Teresa, Aust. a. Syria and Constantiople.  
Nilo, Ital. a. Brindisi and Venice.  
Principe Saba, Spanish a. Constantinople.  
Thawee, Germ. a. Malta and Haifa.  
Monte Libanon, Brit. a. Smyrna, with part previous cargo.

## CHRONIQUE THEATRALE

## THEATRE ALHAMBRA

## GILLETTE DE NARBONNE.

La troupe française d'opérettes a donné aussi le soir "Gilles de Narbonne" opérette de Chivot et Doru, musique d'Andran. Mlle Lamberti y a été élue blonde du gré et d'entrain dans le rôle de Gillette. Elle était d'autant admirablement secondée par la reine de la troupe, M. Cély, Mme Nolte, MM. La Bay, de la Prophète, Berlier et Ballin.

A�ant fait un grand succès avec "Les Travaux d'Hercule".

LE 28 JOURS DE CLAISETTE.

Hier soir, nous avons eu le plaisir d'assister à Mlle Chanteyne dans "Les 28 Jours de Claiquette". Elle a été particulièrement remarquée dans les deux Actes, au deuxième acte ; son travesti lui allait à merveille. Très bien également Mlle Nobre en Bérénice, Simon en Michonneau, M. Costalier en Vivaret, M. Cély en Gibard, et M. de la Presly en capitaine. M. Ballin a comme d'ordinaire rapporté un succès de rire dans son rôle de Banot.

Soir, on donne "La Fille de Madame Angot", opéra-comique de Leterrier et Vanloo, musique de P. Léonard. Y prennent part Mlle Chanteyne et Lambertini.

## THEATRE ZIZINIA

## IL NE FAUT JUER DE RIEN.

"Il ne faut jurer de rien" est une vieille comédie d'Alfred de Musset qui, publié en 1835, n'a été représentée que douze fois plus tard.

Le piace, malgré le manque absolu de sens théâtral, a cependant intéressé le public grâce à l'excellente interprétation de la troupe française de comédie.

Coquin Cadet a su donner de relâche au rôle du Dr Céleste à l'Abbe. Mlle Moreau a été applaudie pour ses meilleures qualités : naturel, risque, verve et finesse. Et ce sont les honneurs de la soirée à la sincérité du sujet et la chaleur des secoups.

Le scénario a pris par les monologues de M. Coquin Cadet, qui ont leur succès habituel. Soir, deuxières représentation de "Il ne faut jurer de rien".

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

## (Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Notre marché a débuté faible ce matin, mais il a un peu repris dans la suite. Cependant, la clôture a lieu en légère récession sur toute la ligne.

L'Urbaïa a touché un moment le cours de 5,8 et malais les réalisations l'ont ramené en clôture à 5,92 acheteurs.

Le rapport qui vient de publier le conseil d'administration des Cotton Mills a produit un excellent effet. Les prix remontent de ce côté à 6 shillings, en dépôt de la bourse générale.

Toutes les autres fluctuations indiquent une réaction plus ou moins sensible.

Vous les plus importantes : l'Obligation Crédit Foncier a 347, le Comptoir à 19,33, les Markets à 22,93, le Upper Egypt Hotels à 5,18, l'Alexandria Water à 14,16, la Ramleh Railway à 6,34 etc.

Quant aux transactions, elles ont été clairement indiquées.

Le développement économique du pays croissant sans cesse, les transactions financières et commerciales ont pris dans ces dernières années une extension qui fait aux financeurs du pays un devoir de protéger l'épargne publique et de la mettre dans les conditions les plus favorables au point de vue des garanties et de la sécurité.

Une réunion des banquiers s'est donc tenue assuré soi au Cairo en vue de la création d'une ville d'une Bourse Khédiaville reconue par le Gouvernement et contrôlée par les banques.

Qui n'apporte toutefois aucune preuve de l'obligation prétendument assumée par Horn, lequel conteste son allégation ;

La Cour décide donc mal fondé tant l'appel principal de M. Herrmann que l'appel incident des héritiers Penasson et déboute les parties, confirme le jugement attaqué et compense entre parties les frais judiciaires et extra-judiciaires d'appel.

Après avoir pris connaissance de la lettre en date du 2 janvier 1905, adressée par M. R. Suars à M. le conseiller financier de la Bourse Khédiaville, en vue de la création et de la réglementation d'une Bourse Khédiaville à Cairo, reconnue par le gouvernement égyptien, ainsi que de la réponse de M. le conseiller financier à cette lettre, en date du 5 janvier 1906, acceptant le principe d'une pareille institution et demandant à M. R. Suars de grouper les divers éléments intéressés à l'affaire ;

Après avoir entendu les explications verbales données par M. R. Suars ;

Considérant l'utilité incontestable de la création au Cairo d'une Bourse Khédiaville pouvant répondre aux besoins de la situation financière et économique du pays ;

Approuve et ratifie les propositions de M. R. Suars.

Décide à l'unanimité de poursuivre les démarches engagées par M. R. Suars auprès du gouvernement égyptien.

Et le présent, à tel effet :

# HOTEL DU NIL CAIRO

*Beautiful Gardens! Near the Bazaars.*

First Class -- Restaurant.

## TO OUR VISITORS.

The Egyptian Gazette has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards. Great care has been taken to arrange them as accurately and concisely as possible, and it will be found that none of them are fraught with difficulty. In choosing the route home there are several things to be considered. To begin with, there is the difference in climate between Egypt and the various points at which you may arrive in Europe.

### HOTELS EN ROUTE.

#### SYRACUSE

## GRAND HOTEL

PIAZZA MAZZINI, SYRACUSE (Sicily).

First Hotel in the Town.

#### TAORMINA

## Hotel Metropole.

First-Class House. Beautiful Position. German Management.

Same Proprietor Hotel Grande Bretagne, Catania.

## Grand Hotel San Domenico.

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL with Garden, Terrace, Lawn Tennis, Winter Garden, 25 Beds. Highly Ancient historical convent, situated in the finest and most select part of Taormina. Views of Etna and the Ionian Sea. French Cooking. Most comfortable Pension. House warmed.

LUIS YODARI, Director.

#### PALERMO

## Villa Ignea Grand Hotel.

A. PACHLER, Manager.

#### SORRENTO

## HOTEL TRAMONTANO.

Holiday Home & Tasso, & Hotel-Pension Syrene. These excellent Hotels, which are situated in the best part of what is worthily named "Beauty Spot of Italy," are the sum & ornament of all the English & American families. The principal centre for excursions. Electric light throughout. Tennis. English church.

Mr. G. A. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor & Manager.

#### NAPLES

## GRAND HOTEL.

Unrivalled position. First Class. Private Bathrooms. Steam Heating throughout. Newest Sanitary arrangements.

HAUSER & DOEPFNER, Proprietors.

#### FLORENCE

## THE GRAND HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED POSITION.

Suites and Rooms with Private Bath and Toilets.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

## The Hotel Baglioni.

First Class. EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

BRANCH HOUSE: HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.

## Hotel PAOLI,

FLORENCE, FULL SOUTH.

LUNGARNO DELLA ZECGA.

Beautiful view of the surrounding hills.

First-class Hotel with Every Modern Comfort.

Gobbo's Florence - Washington Hotel.

Fire-class Family Hotel, situated full south, with the best part of what is worthily named "Beauty Spot of Italy."

House entirely renovated.

Every English Comfort. Latest Improved 8-class Arrangements.

Lift. Electric Light throughout.

C. GOZZO, Proprietor.

#### PISA

## GRAND HOTEL et HOTEL DE LONDRES,

Under the Patronage of the English Royal Family. Entirely re-modelled and re-organized. Perfect quiet and finest climate. Situated in the heart of the city. Electric Light throughout. Latest Sanitary arrangements. During the War the Grand Hotel and the Hotel de Londres are now united and under the same management.

W. G. BRADLEY.

#### Italian Riviera, VIAREGGIO

On the Express Route to Genoa.

## PENSION SHELLY.

Kept by an English Lady.

Comfortable & home-like. Highly recommended.

Lessons in painting by an Exhibitor at the Salons.

#### GENOA

## BRISTOL HOTEL.

Proprietor: GALANTI & CO.

## CENTRAL HOTEL.

Proprietor: KIRKANT, A.

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL DES ETRANGERS.

Proprietors: MIRANDA & RATTI.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL.

Proprietor: CARLO BORGARO.

## GRAND HOTEL DE GENES.

Proprietor: R. G. BOHNER.

## GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.

Proprietors: KIRKANT, SCHUCANI & CIE.

## HOTEL DE LONDRES.

Proprietor: FEDERICO FIORTI.

## HOTEL MILAN.

Proprietor: DAVIDE CAPPELLI.

## GRAND HOTEL SAVOIE.

Proprietors: LIPPERT & FIGLI.

## HOTEL SMITH.

Proprietor: SMITH FRATELLI.

## HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

Proprietors: WALTERS & ORTELLI.

#### SALSOMAGGIORE

## HOTEL CENTRAL BAGNI.

The most recently built Hotel in Salsomaggiore, and up to date no expense has been spared to render it perfectly up to date in regards to comfort. The Hotel is directly connected with the New Bathing Establishment by a covered passage.

Charge Moderate. Steam Heating.

For prospectus and particulars apply to the Manager.

Telegraphic Address: CENTRAL ALOMAGGIORE.

# Vade Mecum for the Homeward Bound.

## PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series is the most artistic collection to be found in Egypt.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe. Many people leave Egypt far too early in the year, for as a rule the weather in April and May is perfect. The warmest place to go on leaving Egypt is Sicily.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

They are as follows:—  
The long sea routes—from Port Said or Alexandria to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool—occupy about 14 days. The short ones are as follows:

Port Said or Alexandria to Brindisi	3 days
Alexandria to Messina	3 "
Port Said or Alexandria to Marseilles	5 "
Alexandria to Venice and Trieste	4 "
Alexandria to Naples	3 "
Port Said to Genoa	5 "
Port Said to Naples	4 "
Alexandria to Constantinople	4 "
Alexandria to Piraeus	2 "
Port Said to Gibraltar	7 "

The steamers, of the P. & O. North German Lloyd, Orient and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

As regards the train journeys from Cairo, the shortest is that to Alexandria, without change (3 hours). That to Port Said, can now be made without change in 4½ hours.

The least expensive way to England is by the Moss, Papayani, Prince, and Westcott lines of steamers from Alexandria to Liverpool. The German Levant line has also good steamers from Alexandria to Hamburg.

The most expensive but quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

As regards heavy luggage, it must be borne in mind that very little luggage is allowed on the railways of Europe, but there are several good and responsible forwarding agents in Egypt who undertake at a fixed charge to deliver packages to any address in Europe.

The quickest manner of getting to Europe from Port Said is undoubtedly by the fast Mail Steamers "Osiris" and "Isis" to Brindisi. One of these leaves Port Said every week, as soon as possible after receiving the Indian

mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay.

These small but comfortable ships have powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed. They are called "Ferry boats," having been specially built to carry the British mail from Port Said to Brindisi. If you are going straight through to England you will find the train waiting at Brindisi, which will take you to Calais without changing. It has complete arrangements for sleeping and eating on board, and you should arrive in London on the fifth day from leaving Port Said.

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Address—SOCIETE NAVALE, LIDO, LIGURIA, ITALY.

St. MORITZ (Engadine) Switzerland.

The Grand Hotel St. Moritz.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Address all enquiries to THE MANAGER.

LAKE OF COMO (Cernobbio.)

GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE

First-Class House. Finest situation on the Lake. Immense Park and Gardens. Moderate charges. Omnibus at Como Station.

T. DONNEZ, Manager.

COMO

"PLINIUS" GRAND HOTEL

On the border of the Lake, with beautiful Gardens and large Terraces. Magnificent Palaces built for the purpose of an Hotel, with the most complete comfort. Opened March, 1890. Very reasonable charges. English Church.

Proprietor: PLINIUS, Manager of Gd. Hotel Neues.

Manager: G. BONOMELLI, Neues, disabilità, St. Moritz.

LUGANO (Lake of Lugano)

GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE ET MONOPOLI.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

A. BROCCHI, Proprietor.

Also of the GRAND HOTEL, LUGANO.

LOCARNO

THE GRAND HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Strictly First Class. Every Modern Comfort. Terraces of the Gotthard Railway. Magnificent Winter and Spring Resorts.

Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Large Swimming Pool. Excellent Tennis.

Excursions English Church, Golf, Tennis, Boats, etc.

Central Heating.

Switzerland, the heart of Europe, has been described as "A cluster of delights and grandeur."

LUGANO is some 20 miles from Como and is reached by train in one-and-a-half hours. It has a population of 10,000 people and is charmingly situated on the Lake of Lugano, amid lovely Italian scenery. Around it rise M. San Salvatore, M. de Capri and M. Generoso.

LOCARNO may be reached by rail from Bellinzona in forty minutes. This pretty town, situated on the top of Lake Maggiore, has a mild climate, and is an excellent winter resort.

The church Madonna del Sasso, situated above the town, is worth a visit, as it contains interesting paintings, "Entombment," by Ciseri, and "Flight into Egypt," by Bramante.

LUCERNE.—A striking picture on the Lake of Lucerne facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps.

In and around the town the walks are charming

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, January 15, 12.55 p.m.  
Sales of the day ..... bales 8,000  
Of which Egyptian ..... 700  
American new maize, Spot per canta ..... 4/4  
Amer. futures (Feb.-March) ..... 6,000  
American midwinter ..... 6.30  
Egypt. fairly good fair, delivery (Jan.) ..... 8/6/4  
" " " (Mar.) ..... 8/6/4  
" " " (April) ..... 8/6/4  
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb.) ..... 6 1/2/16  
" " " good fair ..... 7 1/2/16  
" " " good ..... 8 9/16  
Egyptian saudi beans (new per 40 lbs) ..... 8 4/16  
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. Ramasse 3,605 bales of cotton

LONDON, January 15.

Consols (February) ..... 89  
Egyptian United ..... 104

Private Discounts 3 m. Bank bills ..... 3 1/2

NEW YORK, January 15.

Spot Cotton ..... 19.05

American Futures (February) ..... 11.50

(March) ..... 11.75

(July) ..... 11.77

Cable transfers ..... dol. 4 8/7

Cotton day's receipts at U.S. Ports ..... bales 19.00

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.

Cotton Spot ..... 11.90

Futures March ..... 11.88

" " " 11.92

LIVERPOOL, January 15.

American futures (February-March) ..... 6 08

LONDON, January 15.

Bar Silver (per oz.) ..... 30 4/16

Private discounts (8 month bills) ..... 8 1/2

Consols (February) ..... 90

Egyptian United ..... 91

Telegraphic United ..... 65

New Delta ..... 17

Agricultural Bank ..... 9

National Bank of Egypt ..... 25

Bank of Egypt ..... 7

Charters of S. Africa

Mits Valley Gold Mine ..... New

New Egyptians ..... 1

The Western Oasis Corporation à premium

Delta Light (Beach shares) ..... 11

Egyptian Railway ..... 11

" " " 104

Ottoman Defences ..... 104

Italian Reds &amp; 4%

Greek Monopo' ..... 51

Greek Reds &amp; 2%

Ottoman Reds &amp; 2%

Egypt and used to Hull (Jan.) ..... 5 1/16 bales

German Beet Sugar (January) ..... 24

PARIS, January 15.

Banque d'Athènes ..... 131

Crédit Foncier Egyptian ..... 798

Crédit Lyonnais ..... 1092

Comptoir National d'Escompte ..... 645

Lebanese Bank, Egypt ..... 265

Ortodox Bank ..... 605

Lots Tires ..... 141

Cheques on London ..... 25.12

Sugar White No. 8 (January) ..... 24

RAMLAH RAILWAY COMPANY.

## REGISTRES

du dim. 7 jan. 1906 au samedi 13 jan. 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.K. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 675 144 144

" der. 517 574 128

August. 153 21

Dim. 430

TOZAUX—Année cour. 968 ; année dernière

1914; Diminution 251

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 13 jan. 1906

Carnets Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.K. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 11,935 2,366 2,040

" der. 9414 1,485 1,598

Augment. 1,881 880 806

TOZAUX—Année courante 19,065 ; année dernière

12,493 ; Augmentation 3,567.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du lén 7 jan. au samedi 13 jan. 1906

Carnets Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.K. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 1,036 97 1,133

" der. 904 86 990

Augment. 132 11 143

du 1er janvier au samedi 13 jan. 1906

Carnets Billets et Divers Totalx

L.K. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 1,913 205 2,118

" der. 1,705 185 1,890

Augment. 208 20 228

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur

Contrats de coton ont été fixées comme suit :

BROWN

Entre Pair et Fully Fair, ... P.T. —

" Fully Fair and Good Fair" —

" Good Fair and Fully Good" —

" Fair and Fully Good" ..... 12 1/2

HALF-PINTS ET FAVOUR

Entre Fully Fair and Good Fair, J.T. —

" Good Fair and Fully Good" —

" Fair" ..... 17 1/2

Fully Good Fair and Good" ..... 12 1/2

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Fully Good Fair and Good" ..... 12 1/2

HALF-PINTS ET FAVOUR

Entre Fully Fair and Good Fair, P.T. —

" Good Fair and Fully Good" —

" Fair" ..... 17 1/2

Fully Good Fair and Good" ..... 12 1/2

HALF-PINTS ET FAVOUR

Entre Fully Fair and Good Fair, J.T. —

" Good Fair and Fully Good" —

" Fair" ..... 17 1/2

Fully Good Fair and Good" ..... 12 1/2

HALF-PINTS ET FAVOUR

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